

# GUANTE GUANTES DE LÁTEX JUBA - G16800 FISHERMAN

Full crinkle latex coated gauntlet, lined with cotton. Orange color.



## NORMATIVE



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## FEATURES

- Good tear and abrasion resistance.
- Efficient handling of slippery and abrasive objects and materials.
- 100% Cotton lining for comfort at low working temperatures.
- Comfortable and long-wearing.
- Suitable for alimentary use.
- Gauntlet design for forearm protection.

## MORE INFO

Materials	Colour	Thickness	Length	Sizes	Packaging
Latex	Orange	2.00 mm	S - 30 cm M - 30 cm L - 30 cm XL - 30 cm XXL - 30 cm	7/S 8/M 9/L 10/XL 11/XXL	6 pairs/package 72 pairs/box

**NORMATIVAS**



**A - Flame behaviour**

The material should comply with the requirements in the table. In addition, the material should not drip or melt. The seams should not open up after 15 seconds ignition time.

Service provision level	Post-inflammation time	Post-incandescence time
1	≤ 20	No requirement
2	≤ 10	≤ 120
3	≤ 3	≤ 25
4	≤ 2	≤ 5

**B - Heat per contact:**

The material should comply with:

Service provision level	Contact temperature(	Threshold time (s)
1	100	≥ 15
2	250	≥ 15
3	350	≥ 15
4	500	≥ 15

**Convective heat**

The material should comply with:

Service provision level	Hti heat transfer index
1	≥ 4
2	≥ 7
3	≥ 10
4	≥ 18

Service provision level	Heat transfer index t3
1	≥ 7
2	≥ 20
3	≥ 50
4	≥ 95

Service provision level	Number of droplets
1	≥ 10
2	≥ 15
3	≥ 25
4	≥ 35

Service provision level	Molten iron (g)
1	30
2	60
3	120
4	200

**D - Radiating heat**

The material should comply with:

**E - Small splashes**

The number of droplets necessary to produce a 40°C rise in temperature should meet requirements in the table:

**F - Large splashes**

The PVC film that simulates the skin will not be smoothed or its surface roughness changed in any other way, with any of the quantities of iron used:

**EN388:2016**



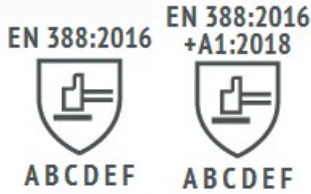
**EN388:2016 Protective gloves against mechanical risks.**

The EN388: 2003 standard is renamed EN388: 2016, the year of its revision. The reason for the modification is given by the discrepancies in the results between laboratories in the knife cut test, COUP TEST. Materials with high levels of cut produce a dulling effect on the circular blades, which undermines the result.

The new regulation was published in November 2016 and the previous one is from the year 2003. During these 13 years, there has been a great innovation in the materials for the manufacture of cutting gloves, they have forced to introduce changes in the tests to be able to measure with more rigorous levels of protection. If you want to know more about the main changes in these regulations, you can consult it through our website [www.iubappe.es](http://www.iubappe.es)

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- A - Abrasion resistance (X, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4)
- B - Blade Cut Resistance (X, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5)
- C - Tear resistance (X, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4)
- D - Puncture resistance (X, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4)
- E - Cutting by sharp objects ISO 13997 (A, B, C, D, E, F)
- F - Impact test complies / does not comply (It is optional. If it complies, put P)

En388:2016 performance levels	1	2	3	4	5
6.1 abrasion resistance (cycles)	100	500	2000	8000	-
6.2 blade cut resistance (index)	1,2	2,5	5	10	20
6.4 tear resistance (newtons)	10	25	50	75	-
6.5 puncture resistance (newtons)	20	60	100	150	-

Eniso13997:1999 performance levels	A	B	C	D	E	F
6.3 tdm: cut resistance (newtons)	2	5	10	15	22	30

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**ENISO374-1:2016**



The EN374: 2003 standard is renamed ENISO374: 2016. The purpose of this standard is to classify gloves according to their behavior when exposed to chemical substances.

They are divided into the following parts:

**EN ISO 374-1:2016** - Terminology and performance requirements for chemical risks.

**EN 374-2:2014** - Determination of resistance to penetration.

**EN 16523-1:2015 + A1:2018** - Permeation by liquid chemicals under continuous contact conditions.

**EN ISO 374-4:2019** - Determination of resistance to chemical degradation.

**EN ISO 374-5:2016** - Terminology and requirements demanded for risks of microorganisms.

**Gloves classification according to ENISO374-1: 2016**

Gloves are divided into three types:



Step time ≥ 30 min for at least 6 products



Step time ≥ 30 min for at least 3 products

Letter	Chemical substance	Cas number	Class
A	Methanol	67-56-1	Primary alcohol
B	Acetone	67-64-1	Cetone
C	Acetonitrile	75-05-8	Nitrile compound
D	Dichloromethane	75-09-2	Chlorine hydrocarbon
E	Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	Sulphate organic compound
F	Toluene	108-88-3	Aromatic hydrocarbon
G	Diethylamine	109-89-7	Amine
H	Tetrahydrofuran	109-99-9	Heterocyclic ether
I	Ethyl acetate	141-78-6	Ester
J	N-heptane	142-85-5	Saturated hydrocarbon
K	Sodium hydroxide 40%	1310-73-2	Inorganic alkaline
L	Sulphuric acid 96%	7664-93-9	Inorganic, oxidising mineral acid
M	Nitric acid 65%	7697-37-2	Inorganic, oxidising mineral acid
N	Acetic acid 99%	64-19-7	Organic acid
O	Ammonia hydroxide 25%	1332-21-6	Organic alkaline
P	Hydrogen peroxide 30%	7722-84-1	Peroxide
S	Hydrofluoric acid 40%	7664-39-3	Mineral organic acid
T	Formaldehyde 37%	50-00-0	Aldehyde

**Levels of resistance to permeability**

Taverage penetration time	Performance levels	Average penetration time	Performance levels
> 10	Class 1	> 120	Class 4
> 30	Class 2	> 240	Class 5
> 60	Class 3	> 480	Class 6

**EN ISO 374-1:2016**  
**TIPO C**



**TYPE C**

Step time  $\geq$  10 min for at least 1 products

glove material to permeation by a chemical is determined by measuring the time it passes through the material.

**Modification of the ENISO374-5: 2016 standard**

When the glove passes the test described for virus protection, the word "virus" will appear under the pictogram. If nothing appeared, protection would only be assured against bacteria.

**Gloves classification according to EN374-2:2014**

It is the advance of chemical products through the material, seams of the glove at a non-molecular level. Air leak test: the glove is inflated with air and immersed in water. The appearance of air bubbles is controlled within 30 '. Water leak test: the glove is filled with water and the appearance of water droplets is controlled. If these tests are positive, the pictogram will be put on.

**Gloves classification according to EN374-4: 2013**

Detriment to some of the glove's properties due to contact with a chemical. Eg: discoloration, hardening, softening, etc. Permeation test EN 16523-1. It is the advancement of chemicals at the molecular level. The resistance of the

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